ASTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

WARRENTON CENTER
HOME-SITE CO.
Capital Stock, $150,000
Shares, $1 Each.
PAYABLE 10 per cent monthly for the first four months. Absolutely safe investment. Handsome returns in a very short time.
Call on or Address
471 Bond St., Astoria, Or.

The Daily Morning Astorian.

EXCLUSIVE TELEGRAPHIC PRESS REPORT.

WARRENTON CENTER
The very heart of the Warrenton-Flavel Town Site.
Beautiful Location.
Large, Double Lots, 50x100 feet.
Exceedingly Low Prices.
Take the Opportunity.
Liberal Terms. Everybody Suited
Office . . . 471 Bond St., Astoria, Or.

VOL. XLV. ASTORIA, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1896. NO. 120

TRUSTEE SALE

Of the Fine Lines of Men's and Boy's Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Blankets, Quilts, etc., at factory prices for cash, at one price to all alike.

C. S. JACOBSON
TRUSTEE
For the One-Price Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers
506-508 COMMERCIAL ST., ASTORIA, OR.

DO YOU NEED ANYTHING
IN OFFICE SUPPLIES?
IF SO WE CAN SUPPLY YOU
LETTER PRESSES, COPYING BOOKS, INKSTANDS, TABLETS, INKS, BLANK BOOKS, BLUE PRINT PAPER, WASTE BASKETS, DESK TRAYS, PEN RACKS, TYPE WRITING PAPER, RIBBONS AND CARBON PAPER.
A New Lot of
Playing Cards
Just Received
GRIFFIN & REED
...City Book Store

..ANCHORS..
Boat Stores... In Fact Everything
In the Fisherman's Supply Line
...Must Be Sold in the Next Sixty Days...
REGARDLESS OF COST
.. SOL OPPENHEIMER ..
Trustee for M. C. CROSBY

LADIES...
Why wear factory-made cloaks, coats and capes, when tailor made wraps cost no more, fit the figure perfectly, and look jaunty and stylish. Get a wrap made to order once, and you will wear no other.
Coats to order, with material furnished, from $7 to $100
Capes from $2.05 to $100
We Can Do As We Advertise.
C. A. LE VERE & CO.

S. FREEMAN, late of Freeman & Holmes. R. T. EARLE, late of Stockton, Cal.
COLUMBIA IRON WORKS
Foundrymen, Blacksmiths, Machinists and Boiler Makers
Manufacturing and Repairing of all Kinds of Machinery.
Iron and Brass Castings. General Blacksmith Work
SPECIALTIES—Welch Patent Wheel. Ship Smithing and Steamboat Work, Cannery and Mill Machinery. Marine and Stationary Boilers Built to Order.
Specially equipped for Loggers' Work. Located on 18th and Franklin (Scow Bay Foundry). Phone 78. Correspondence solicited.

SNAP A KODAK AT any man coming out of our store and you'll get a portrait of a man brimming over with pleasant thoughts. Such quality in the liquors we have to offer are enough to please any man.
COME AND TRY THEM
HUGHES & CO.

IS THERE?
Is there a man with heart so cold,
That from his family would withhold
The comforts which they all could find
In articles of FURNITURE of the right kind.
And we would suggest at this season a nice Sideboard, Extension Table, or set of Dining Chairs. We have the largest and finest line ever shown in the city and at prices that cannot fail to please the closest buyers.
HEILBORN & SON

FOR AIDING IN THE LANDING

Certain Friends of Chinese Merchants Are Taken in Charge by Government Officials.

ONE OBJECT OF ATTENTION

Crowds Discuss the Outcome of Uncle Sam's Raid—Many Diverse Opinions—Other Indictments and Arrests to Follow.

Early yesterday morning United States Marshal Henry Grady, Deputy Marshal George Humphrey, Interpreter G. O. Lappeus, Special Treasury Agent P. S. Chappelle, of San Francisco, and Special Agent Leslie Cullom, of Tacoma, arrived in Astoria and registered at the Occident. Their coming was the signal for a great deal of speculation and excitement concerning the irregularities in the importation of Chinese at this port. As outlined in yesterday's issue, the present difficulties on the part of certain individuals was not unlooked for, but up to the very last the announcement of the names of those arrested for complicity in these transactions caused surprise everywhere.

Immediately after breakfast Special Agent Chappelle started the officers at work upon the case and warrants were served upon the following parties: H. B. Ferguson, John W. Welch, W. B. Ross, C. H. Stockton, Dr. Alfred Kinney, Terry E. Coe, C. A. May, Nick Clinton, Wm. Chadwick, W. W. Parker, and R. T. Humphrey. Warrants for two others will be served within a day or two, and it is strongly intimated in certain quarters that the present action taken by the department is only the beginning, and that several other persons will be indicted and served with warrants.

The only topic of conversation in the city yesterday was the arrest of the parties concerned in the Chinese importations, and speculation as to what would be the outcome of the affair. Each had a different theory to offer, and many were of the firm opinion that no serious results would follow the raid made by Uncle Sam's officials.

Special Treasury Agent Leslie Cullom, of Tacoma, is the same gentleman who, with Mr. Chappelle, so successfully worked up the Emerald smuggling ring in San Francisco and convicted their men. Mr. Cullum is a tall man of commanding appearance, and firm, dignified bearing. He is known as one of the most fearless and successful customs officials in the service of the government, which he has served for seven years in the same capacity. He was born in Virginia, and moved to Illinois a few years before his coming to this coast. He is a cousin of the Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, United States senator, of Illinois, renowned as the author of the interstate commerce bill. Mr. Cullom also first brought to light the conspiracies in the celebrated Haytian Republic cases in which Nat Blum figured so conspicuously. For three years he has suspected the irregularities in the admission of Chinese at this port, but only recently was sufficient evidence produced to make indictments hold.

Special Agent P. S. Chappelle is well known in San Francisco, where his headquarters are at present, and he has been engaged in the service during the past four years. Previous to that he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway as assistant chief of the detective service, but soon went into business for himself. He it was who arrested on January 31st, the celebrated Clarence Murphy, alias C. M. Clark, who forged checks on a Massachusetts bank to the tune of $68,000. For this piece of work Mr. Chappelle received a reward of $1240.

Mr. Chappelle now has charge of one of the most difficult departments in the customs service, and is making a record for hard work.

All of the accused parties in Astoria above named accompanied the treasury officials on the steamer Potter to Portland except Dr. Kinney and Mr. Chadwick who furnished bonds in the sum of $1000 each. The other gentlemen had the privilege of furnishing bonds here before Commissioner Thomson, but preferred to appear in the United States court today and answer to the charges of aiding and abetting the landing of Chinese, with the hope of securing a speedy trial. If a hearing can be had at once it will of course be much better all around than to have the matter hanging fire indefinitely. While court is now in session, it is possible that such hearing can be had, but, in view of the large number of cases on the docket and the fact that there are probably as many more cases to be considered in Astoria, it is deemed improbable by others that an immediate hearing can be reached.

It was rumored here at a late hour last night that information had just been received from Portland that the United States grand jury had returned indictments against twelve more Astorians. Among the twelve, it was said, are a number of prominent citizens, one of whom had his signature on more than one hundred Chinese certificates.

ASTORIA, OREGON.

Some of Her Resources and Advantages.

(May Number of National Harness Review of Chicago.)

Jefferson Jackson:—

Having picked up one of your valuable papers this morning, I was reminded that you are always on the alert for anything interesting to your may readers, and herewith pen a few lines about Oregon and her valuable resources.

In this part of Oregon, where the great Columbia loses itself in the waters of the Pacific, stands the thriving city of Astoria; the only deep fresh water seaport north of San Francisco, and noted the world over as being the center of the salmon packing industry of the Pacific coast.

Asotria is a very interesting city, especially to the tourist, who happens here when the work of fishing for and canning salmon is at its height, and hundreds and hundreds of boats, and thousands of fishermen are engaged in that industry. It is here that the famous Royal Chinook is taken from the waters of the Columbia and packed for the markets of the world. Salmon canning is not alone one of the chief industries of Astoria. There are great lumber mills here, products of which go to the markets of Europe, Asia and South America, as well as to a large trade throughout the Western United States. Astoria produces over twenty million tin cans per year, and furnishes millions of boxes and crates annually for the salmon and fish trade of the Pacific coast.

Situated at the mouth of one of the grandest rivers in the world, with a deep, fresh water harbor, excelled by none on either coast of the United States, she commands the entire commerce of a great inland empire, rich in grain and cereals, precious ores and live stock. She has gone on all these years with no means of ingress or egress other than by boat to or from Portland, where connection can be had with any one of several transcontinental roads. This condition will soon be changed, however, for, as fast as men and money can accomplish it, the railroad is being constructed to Goble, a distance of fifty-eight miles from Astoria, thence into Portland. It will not be a line for the use of any individual or corporation; any and all roads will be allowed to come into Asotria over its rails, which, by the way, will be one of the most substantial roadbeds ever constructed on the coast. It can readily be divined what the result will be to Astoria when this connecting link of railroad is constructed. It will make this city the Pacific coast terminus of several transcontinental lines, and from here the wheat and other products of the inland empire will be shipped to foreign markets, instead of from Portland, 110 miles up the river, as is now the case.

The country surrounding Astoria is rich in natural resources, such as iron, coal, building stone and timber. Of the latter, nearly seventy billion feet are annually cut, and yet the fringes of the great forest have, as yet, been hardly touched. Hundreds of thousands of acres of hemlock are in close proximity to Astoria, the bark being about 20 per cent stronger than that of Michigan or Wisconsin. There is a splendid chance here for the tanners of the East to establish branches where there is an almost inexhaustible supply of bark, and good market for all the leather they could turn out. Hides are plentiful here, and of a superior quality, and the necessary oils used by tanners are manufactured here. Japan is beginning to use an immense amount of leather, and as Astoria is two days nearer the Orient than any other port on the Pacific coast, it gives her an advantage as a distributing center in that line. There are many opportunities here for investment in various enterprises, and the development in manufacturing during the next two years is sure to be surprisingly great.

The climate on this part of the coast is delightful the year round; the winters are mild, though a great deal of rain falls, and the summers are long and pleasant. Near by Astoria are some of the finest ocean beach resorts on the coast, and are visited annually by many thousands of people. The surrounding country, the woods and streams, are a paradise for the huntsman and angler. Elk, bear and deer abound in the great forests, and the mountain streams are alive with beautiful speckled trout, the like of which can only be found in the streams of Western Oregon.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION CANNOT FIX RATES.

Railway Age.

It is again judicially declared that the interstate commerce commisison has no power to fix rates of transportation. The latest decision is that rendered on the 11th by the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, Judge Acheson, in the case brought by the commisison, as long ago as 1888, against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Coxe Bros. & Co., a firm of shippers, complained that the railroad charged them unreasonable rates. The commisison investigated, decided that the rates were unreasonable and in March, 1891, issued an order fixing a certain rate per ton, and on the failure of the railroad company to obey the order the commisison applied to the court for an injunction against further violation and for enforcement of the order. The railroad company denied that the rates were unreasonable or unjust and also denied the power of the commission to fix rates, and both denials have been sustained by the decision. Judge Acheson refers to the fact that since this case was begun the supreme court had decided in the case of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, where the interstate commission undertook to fix the rate on the transportation of buggies from Cincinnati to Atlanta, that the act of congress does not confer such power. In that decision, rendered by Judge Shiras, the supreme court said:

"Subject to the two leading prohibitions that their charges shall not be unjust or unreasonable, and that they shall not unjustly discriminate, so as to give undue preference or disadvantage to persons or traffic similarly circumstanced, the act to regulate commerce leaves common carriers as they were at the common law, free to make special contracts looking to the increase of their business, to classify their traffic, to adjust and apportion their rates, so as to meet the necessities of commerce, and generally to manage their important interests upon the same principles which are regarded as sound and adopted in other trades and pursuits."

Judge Acheson concludes his opinion by saying:

"These views of the supreme court decisively show that the interstate commerce commission is not clothed with the power to fix rates which it undertook to exercise in this case. The petition of the interstate commerce commission must be dismissed."

It is to be observed that although congress did not empower the commission to make rates, the courts do not say that it might not have exercised that power. Some of our state legislatures have assumed this authority, but even then the courts have accorded the railways a measure of protection by holding that the rates fixed must allow reasonable profit, and refusing to confirm unreasonably low rates. In this case the commission's action would have been condemned even if its power had been admitted.

NOTABLE CHARACTER DEAD.

Seattle, May 22.—James W. Smith, commonly called "Jimmy" Smith, one of Seattle's most interesting characters, died this morning of pneumonia, aged 47 years. He was a pioneer variety showman of this city, starting business in 1884 with the "Bijou." At the time of the big fire of June 6, 1889, Smith was making $500 a night, but all his property was swept away. He had no idea of the value of money and died a poor man.

The best chemical compound for washing powder is "Soap Foam," as it will not "yellow the clothes," nor burn the hands. It's the finest thing in the world for the bath. One trial will convince you.

Miss Jennie Barlow, of Colorado Springs, has been appointed consul of the League of American Wheelmen at that place.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Appropriations for Santa Monica and San Pedro Harbors the Basis of a Bitter Attack.

BY HEPBURN AND DOCKERY

The Measure, Declared Hepburn, Was Passed by a Brutal Majority—Termed the Action Unprecedented and Villainous.

Washington, May 22.—The Phillips Labor Commission bill, which was to have come to a vote in the house today under special order, was completely crowded out by the conference report on the river and harbor and sundry civil bills. The bill will now go over until next week.

The conference report on the river and harbor bill, which reached an agreement on all items save that relating to the Santa Monica and San Pedro harbors, was made the basis of a very bitter attack on the measure by Hepburn and Dockery. The latter said he opposed this measure because it contained riotous appropriations not warranted by the condition of the treasury. He said he realized that his remarks would not be punctuated by applause.

"We are all in on it," he added, sarcastically, amid laughter.

Dockery's remarks about the "impoverished treasury" and his appeals to the people were received with derisive jeers by the Republicans. At the conclusion of his time Hooker offered to yield him fifteen minutes more if he would point out a single item in the bill that was not justified by the engineer reports. (Loud applause.)

The challenge brought Hepburn to his feet, with a scathing speech against the bill.

This bill, he said, had been passed by a brutal majority, without debate; and he made the assertion that not a section of the bill had ever been read in the house. Not in the history of the country had there been such valuinous legislation. Seventy-five millions carried in the bill, not a paragraph of which was ever read for consideration. "Such a proceedure, and the gentleman now had the assurance to ask its opponent to point out its multiplied iniquitines!"

"Shame! Shame!" he cried. "Shame on such false pretense."

Hooker's motion to adopt the conference report was agreed to, 189 to 56.

The speaker appointed Hooker, Hermann and Catchings as conferees.

IN THE SENATE.

Washingotn, May 22.—In the senate today, during the debate on the Butler bill to prohibit the issue of bonds, Sherman said:

"I say, in all seriousness, that if this congress adjourns without giving the treasury relief, it will be an outrage and a shame. It will be a disgrace, falling in a large part of the senate. We are going on like a spendthrift squandering his fortune. The senate refuses to give the president the proper powers for relief. This measure (the bond prohibition) is the act of a bankrupt and of dishonest bankruptcy. Thank God, it cannot pass, for we all know this is merely a moot demate."

Sherman said he would appeal to the leaders of the Democratic party to shake off the passions of the moment and take up the tariff bill sent to the senate by the house, which the Democratic senators had joined with the Populists in adding the silver amendment to, thus killing it.

"If we do not act," concluded Sherman, "the president of the United States will be justified in calling us back here by the first of July to do our duty."

SPANISH CRUELTY CHARGED.

A Cuban Letter Received in Philadelphia Alleges Cases of Great Barbarity.

Philadelphia, May 22.—Information has been received here from Matanzas, Cuba, which alleges barbarity and inhuman means as employed by the Spanish soldiers against the Cubans. The letter containing the information was dated May 3, and reached the city through private sources.

The letter states that sixty-four noncombatants—men, women and children—were met by a Spanish column under Colonel Aldea, in the town of Savanilla, near Matanzas, and fired upon by his orders. Twenty-seven were killed instantly and the rest fled into a cane field, which was set on fire by the troops and all perished in the flames, the bodies being left as food for the buzzards.

Another case has been cited. It was that of two bodies of white men which were found on the shores of Matanzas bay. These bodies were lashed together and there was unmistakable evidence of their having been killed by machetes. The writer points out that the men were political prisoners, confined in San Severino castle, where assassinations of this kind are said to be carried on almost nightly, and bodies cast into the sea have been found with weights attached to their feet.

In the case in point the writer says the weights must have become loosened and the bodies floated ashore. In a case before this it is stated that fishermen brought up in their nets bodies tied together with weights, and since then fishing has been prohibited any where near that fort.

Affidavits to all these cases are in possession of the person who wrote the letter, he says.

WILL STAY TO FIGHT CAPITALISTS.

Socialists Disinclined to Form a Colony Near Biloxi, Miss.

Chicago, May 22.—Socialists do not favor colonization. A dozen of them gathered yesterday at No. 194 Randolph street to listen to the argument of John Keegan in favor of starting a colony near Biloxi, Miss., where he said fish and oysters were in abundance and the products of the soil could be sold for the highest prices.

After he had finished Bernard Berlyn declared that to raise products cheaply and to sell them for high prices was violently opposed to the socialistic doctrines. John Collins said: "The great wealth is located here and in other cities. It has now become a class fight between capital and labor, and the true Socialists will stay here and fight the capitalists until they gain control of the capital."

Other speakers admitted their families needed pure air, but they would rather stay here and fight capital than go where the pure air was free.

REGARDS McKINLEY AS SAFE.

H. H. Kohlsaat Believes the Silver Men of Both Parties will Unite and Nominate Bland.

New York, May 22.—"McKinley," said H. H. Kohlsaat, proprietor of the Chicago Times-Herald, at the Holland House last night, "will be nominated before the end of the first ballot, and of his election there can be no question."

"How about the platform?" was asked.

"McKinley," replied Mr. Kohlsaat, "is absolutely against the free coinage of silver. He will be nominated on a single standard platform, as strong as that adopted in New York. All talk of a straddle is nonsense.

"I see that Mr. Platt in his bi-weekly wail calls McKinley a mortgaged candidate, and declares that he has pledged all the offices in his gift in return for support. Nothing could be more false. It was only a month ago that I met McKinley at the depot in Canton and said: 'Governor, nothing but death can stop you now.' His reply was: 'I don't know about that; but this I do know—that if I am nominated and elected I don't think that any man ever went into the White House as free as I, for I have not made a single promise.'

"The greatest battle was fought in Illinois, and if any promises had been made then would have been the time, and I know what were made. You can't make promises of offices to the people, and McKinley has made none to the bosses, and, as a result, they are all upset. Why, in the Illinois convention, when there was a question whether delegates should obey their instructions or yield to the orders of Platt, Quay and the rest, there was some talk whether the thirty-five delegates from Macon county would vote for McKinley or not. The result was that a delegation of citizens from Macon county descended upon those delegates and told them that if they didn't vote for McKinley they had better not come home. As for Mr. Platt, he's outside of the breastworks and he can stay there.

"Out our way all the talk is for 'Tom' Reed. He'll get the whole vote of the West, for every one realizes that a man is wanted who will uphold the dignity of the senate and enforce the rules and sit down hard on the Tillmans and all that kind of persons.

"The Democrats will nominate Cleveland on a single standard platform, and the silver men of both parties will break away and nominate such a man as Bland and the result of that, I believe, will be that McKinley will capture some of the Southern states, such as Georgia, for instance."

SEEMS TO BE CONTAGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly the Scene of Civil Strife.

Saratoga, May 22.—The Presbyterian General Assembly broke up at 5 o'clock this afternoon in confusion in the midst of a vote on the resolutions of the special committee on the relations of young people's societies to the church. Resolutions had been adopted that a statement of the relations be sent to the separate societies to be read by them, affirming the action of the assembly of 1894. The former recommendation was reached only after a long discussion and under the operation of the previous question.

Just at the hour for adjournment a motion was made to strike out the other recommendations of the committee and to discharge it. Action on this motion was only prevented by the abrupt announcement of the vice-moderator, Dr. Benjamin L. Agnew, of Philadelphia, that the hour for the session had expired and that the assembly stood adjourned. One recommendation of the committee was entirely eliminated, after an animated discussion and division. It related to the formation of Presbyterian unions of young people's societies in all Presbyteries. The action in this direction was due to the belief that the plan as proposed would seriously interfere with the present interdenominational associations and co-operation.

The business of the day consisted in the reception of the reports of the committees appointed in 1895.

MINISTERS WANT ARBITRATION.

New York, May 22.—In a memorial of the Hebrew ministers of the United States and Canada being prepared under the direction of a committee of the New York board of Jewish ministers, gratification is expressed that "Human thought is being directed in a remarkable degree to the settlement of international differences by means or arbitration in place of war."

The signers pledge themselves to promote in every possible way the cause of peace, and whenever opportunity offers, to direct public opinion to declaration that arbitration is the only method of settlement appealing to human reason.

THE BALL GAMES.

Tacoma, May 22.—Seattle, 6; Tacoma, 5.

Cleveland, May 22.—Boston, 10; Cleveland, 8.

St. Louis, May 22.—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 3.

Cincinnati, May 22.—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 1.

Pittsburg, May 22.—Philadelphia, 10; Pittsburg, 6.

Louisville, May 22.—Louisville, 6; Baltimore, 5.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, May 22.—Wheat, Spot, quiet; No. 2 red winter, 5s 5½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 3½d; No. 1 California, 5s 4½d.

Hops—At London, Pacific Coast, £1 15s.

Portland, May 22.—Wheat, Valley, 57@58; Walla Walla, 54@55.

PORTLAND HONORED.

Special to the Astorian.

Cleveland, May 22.—Portland, Oregon, was today selected as an Episcopal residence in the Northwest by the general Methodist conference.

INDICTMENTS ARE NOW IN PROGRESS

Not True Bills Returned by the Grand Jury Against Messrs. Swope, Dolan and Dement.

GREAT SECRECY OBSERVED

Jurors Were Placed Under Oath Not to Reveal Their Findings, but One Gave Out the Information, Causing Indignation.

Portland, May 22.—There was a stir about the federal building today because it had leaked out that the United States grand jury had taken a vote on the question of indicting Swope, Dolan and Dement, charged with aiding in the unlawful landing of Chinese, and had decided to return not true bills in these cases and had also decided to indict Lindley and Ritter, parties who had testified that they had been procured to give perjured testimony to secure the landing of Chinese.

This morning the grand jury received an admonition from the United States attorney and Judge Bellinger in regard to the oaths they had taken to keep secret the business brought before them, and their actions, so that a storm of indignation was aroused against the unknown person who had violated his oath. Whether this had anything to do with it or not cannot be told, but, when they retired to their room, they reconsidered their vote in regard to the returning of a not true bill in the cases of Swope et al, and agreed to look further into the cases.

What action they afterward took, if any, has not yet leaked out.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR.

United States Minister Will Hold Up His End of the National Fabric.

Moscow, Russia, May 22.—The Czar today received in private audience the United States minister, Mr. Breckinridge, and then received the special envoys of the United States sent to represent the government of the United States at the coronation together. This included General McCook and his brother, Aide-de-Camp Servin, Commander Bronson and Major G. W. Patzki, of the special embassy, and Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, in command of the Mediterranean squadron, who brought his flagship, the Minneapolis, to Cronstadt to attend the coronation as naval envoy of the United States.

Mr. Breckinridge, H. N. Perio, secretary of the United States legation, and other civil representatives, wore for the first time at the Russian court the full civil dress prescribed for those who are not allowed to wear the official uniform. This dress consists of an evening coat, with plain buttons, white vest, knee breeches, and black silk hose and no ornaments.

Next week Mr. Breckinridge will give a dinner to the distinguished American visitors to the coronation, and later, probably on June 3, will give a reception, inviting Russian princes and foreign princes attending the coronation and foreign ambassadors, and about a thousand others.

TRADE REVIEW.

New York, May 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

The waiting condition, which to some people is nothing better than stagnation, still continues. But there is a difference. Thousands of orders and contracts are merely deferred because they can be more safely given a little later. There is nothing exciting in the speculation market for exportable products and the stories about damage to wheat have been numerous, but the general belief regarding future supply is fairly reflected in the decline of 1.62 cents per bushel.

The home market fails entirely to respond to short crop stories, for it is known that western reports indicate a crop exceeding last year's.

The failures for the week have been 227 in the United States against 207 last year, and 28 in Canada against 23 last year.

ANOTHER SAD CASE.

Religious Woman Demented and Wants to Come to Astoria.

Spokane, May 22.—Linda H. Hamley, who came here last week from Portland to engage as a deaconess in the First Methodist church, led the officers a long chase today. She began acting queerly last evening, and went wandering over the city. At midnight she went to the home of Trustee Skinner, of the First church, and wanted money to go to Astoria to engage in religious work. Mr. Skinner detained her until this morning, when she escaped. After a long search the unfortunate woman was discovered and taken in charge. Her troubles are attributed to overwork and sickness. It is believed she will recover with rest.

SPOKE IN PORTLAND.

Portland, May 22.—Gen. J. S. Coxey, of Ohio, father of the Coxey Army of 1894, spoke to a large audience at the Park Theatre tonight on the political issues of the day.

There were only a few visitors from the country yesterday, and but few other arrivals at the hotels. The streets seemed deserted after the crowds thronging them during the Odd Fellows' gathering.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE